

## PERRYSBURG JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

## The State Convention.

We have, in the O. S. Journal of Thursday, the organization and preliminary proceedings of the state convention, held at Columbus on the 13th inst. B. F. Lieter was president. There were 21 vice presidents, one from each congressional district, (Asher Cook, Esq., from the 5th,) and 4 secretaries. A committee of 21 on resolutions was appointed. The Journal says:

To-day the people of Ohio are in convention in their strength. Nearly every county is represented, and the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevail. Not half of those in attendance can find a place to stand, in Neil's New Hall. We have not time to comment on the proceedings to-day, but they are destined to tell on the future of Ohio.

The following nominations for state officers were made by the convention:

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

JOSEPH R. SWAN.

For Member of the Board of Public Works,

JACOB BLICKENSDECKER, JR.

Judge Swan lives in Columbus and is a democrat; Mr. Blickensderfer lives in Tuscarawas county, is a whig and was formerly a member of the board of public works.

The following deaths of cholera have occurred here since our last publication: Peter Laney, Henry Bason, (an apprentice to the saddlery business with Dea. Williams,) Mrs. Lucas and four children, Mrs. Perkins, Jacob Snyder, a child of Geo. Jones, and George Shuler.

There are three or four persons yet seriously if not dangerously sick, but the disease is evidently abating.

We can hear of no person having even symptoms of cholera, who daily practices washing the entire surface of the body with pure cold water. This is the cheapest and best of all preventives, and while it adds to the general health, cleanliness and comfort, it saves the trouble, expense and disposition of running away from the cholera.

PRINTING PAPER.—This has become one of the scarcest and dearest articles in market. Here, in the Maumee valley, where a large and rapidly increasing demand for paper of all kinds exists, and where there ought to be one or more paper mills in operation, it is a very difficult thing for us to procure the little supply required in our business. We do not know of any mill that pays a greater profit than a paper mill, nor a better locality for the establishment of one than here at the foot of the rapids of Maumee river.

Having failed in all our efforts for three weeks past to buy paper of suitable size, and having exhausted our neighbors with borrowing, if we fail to issue the Perrysburg Journal next week, the reason will be that we cannot get paper. In that case we shall issue an extra for advertisers.

Putnam's Magazine for July has been received. It is the beginning of volume IV., and is illustrated by a well executed likeness of the author of Potiphar Papers, a series of humorous sketches recently published in the magazine. This magazine contains 120 compact pages monthly, filled with the best reading matter of any American serial with which we are acquainted. Published N. Y. by G. P. Putnam & Co. at \$3 a year, postage paid, or \$2 each to clubs of six.

(We failed to receive the June number—can the publishers supply us with it?)

Graham's Magazine for July is an unusually rich and excellent number, both in reading matter and pictorial embellishment.

The Democrat lays great stress upon the fact that it has published Douglas's Nebraska law in full, while we have not, and banter us to publish it as a test of our courage. Bravo! The great objection that all northern men (who are not the mere tools of slavery) have to the bill is, that it violates a pledge of honor given by the south to the north that slavery should be "forever prohibited" in said territory north of 36½ deg. N. latitude; can our neighbor point out anything in the law or out of it to "justify" this before "an unbiased, upright thinker?"

The winning, we think, must be entirely a creature of our neighbor's imagination. We were rather gratified than otherwise that our neighbor had undertaken to supply the public with a copy of the heavy reading of the ponderous bill. It is somewhat longer than the constitution of the United States! We failed to publish it for the same reason that we fail to publish Cass's speeches, the Ohio constitutional debates, or Rollin's ancient history—want of room—lack of courage!

We are gratified to learn from the Democrat that we are to have the printing of the present incumbents of the probate judge and sheriff's offices hereafter. The Democrat pounces upon these two officials like a game chicken before his spurs are grown, because they choose to sustain our congressman and stand up for freedom, instead of crouching down to slavery, and are restless under his self-assumed overseership and attempts to coerce or intimidate them. They have passed not a word with us in regard to their official patronage, have given us none as yet, and the assaults of the Democrat are made therefore entirely on suspicion of what they are going to do. If this should prove unfounded, our neighbor would be in rather an awkward predicament.

Is there not some danger however, if he calculates to browbeat and dragoon the freemen of this county into the support of slavery-extension, that he will find himself "standing up to the rack" with rather less "fodder" than he bargained for?

We have received a reply to the personal assaults of the Democrat upon the probate judge and sheriff, which we postpone this week for reasons of our own.

Our neighbor swells considerably because, after a very severe and laborious effort some half dozen German democrats here were induced to back out from a position which they had taken in opposition to slavery-extension. These democrats are doubtless honestly opposed to the extension of slavery into new territory, but have been persuaded that the people of Kansas and Nebraska have the settlement of this question, that that is democratic, and that they were deceived in signing the call for a county convention. It will not be long before they will see their mistake, and find that the Democrat and its backers are the men who are deceiving them.

The Democrat talks about making people "wince." Is this the mission of that paper? If the Democrat is not entirely independent of the people, they may turn about and make its editor "wince." This "galling" people with whip and spur, will do for the regions of slavery, but is rather a hazardous amusement when practiced upon freemen during warm weather when the blood is easily heated.

WHEAT IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukee Sentinel says, "there could not, by any possibility, be a better prospect for the wheat crop" in Wisconsin.

We have not heretofore, nor have we now, time to examine and notice as we wish to do, the June number of that elegant and tastefully arranged Cincinnati monthly, the Horticultural Review, published by Derby. We have seen nothing equal to it in every particular, and recommend it to public favor.

The Water-Cure and Phrenological Journals, by Fowlers & Wells, commence new volumes with July. A dollar cannot be invested to better advantage than in subscribing for one or both these valuable publications.

Lord's Counterfeit Detector, Cincinnati, comes to us this month with the addition of a coin chart of 24 pages. This is deservedly a very popular detector.

For the Journal.

## Exaggerated Reports of Cholera in Perrysburg.

Mr. Editor—I have been amusing myself for some days past making inquiries of persons from different parts of the county, with reference to the rumors in their respective neighborhoods, of the extent of the cholera in our place. I find that all kinds of exaggerated reports have been in circulation.

Some have informed me that it was currently reported and believed in their vicinity, that we were having from 12 to 22 deaths per day, and others, that we had not well persons enough to take care of the sick and bury the dead. That we have had some cases of cholera will not be denied by any one residing here. But it has not, and does not at this time, prevail as an epidemic. The number of cases are comparatively few, and no one, I think, need have any hesitation whatever in coming here to transact any business from fear of taking the disease.

Out of the five adult citizens who have been carried away by the disease, four had not a good sound constitution, consequently were altogether more liable to an attack than healthy persons, and less probability of recovery. Another fact worthy of notice is, where it raged most violently, the people were least noted for cleanliness and the observance of habits conducive to good health.

It will not be doubted, I presume, that a few timid nervous citizens in their premature flight, by their very looks, words and actions, have added much to the probable correctness of the many false reports.

There are some also among us who have been peculiarly knowing and officious, and every case of tooth-ache, rheumatism, ague, &c., were promptly reported cholera, without trying to ascertain facts. "But truth will ultimately prevail." I have taken the trouble to call on the sexton and obtain the following statement, which is reliable, and which speaks for itself without any comment.

J. W. R.

I certify the following to be a correct statement of the interments in the Perrysburg cemetery, of persons whose death was reported to me as occasioned by cholera, from June 15, to July 15, 1854:

Whole number of adults,	7
" " children,	7

Total,	14
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Of the above, 3 were not citizens of the town of Perrysburg, but were brought here from Toledo and vicinity. The greatest number of interments on any day was 2

JOHN YEAGER, Sexton of P. Cemetery.

The census of Detroit is just completed. Present population 40,127. Last year the number was 34,436, showing an increase of 5,791 during the year. Cleveland contains, says the Leader, about 48,000. The Tribune claims for Chicago 65,000.—[Blade.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD.—The work upon this road, between Piqua and Sidney, under contract to Mr. Carey, has been suspended. The Dayton Gazette says:

"Mr. John W. Carey, who engaged to build the road from Piqua to a point four miles above Sidney, was to do the work for \$189,000—\$100,000 in real estate, \$40,000 in bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, and the remainder in certain stock subscriptions specified—all of which have been transferred to him or are at his disposal. He has expended \$40,000 in prosecuting the work, and now, for reasons, into which it is not necessary for us to enter, declines to go on. The company have his bond in the sum of \$300,000, with security, to make good his contract, in case his failure to go on is without excuse.

The work north of Mr. Carey's job, to Toledo, is being prosecuted by Mr. Doolittle with a heavy force. In regard to the means of the company, we learn that there is not likely to be any embarrassment. The recent decision of the Supreme Court sustaining county and township subscriptions which were voted prior to the adoption of the new constitution, adds largely to the available resources of the company."

By a dispatch in the Cleveland Herald of the 7th from M. Johnson, M. R. Waite and D. O. Morton, we see that the number of deaths by cholera at Eutaw was set down at 34 at that date.

Sugar is now cheaper than flour in New Orleans. A barrel of the best sugar at the present price, say 200 pounds at 3½ cents, is \$7; while a barrel of flour weighing 196 pounds, sells for \$8.

The total loss by the late fire in Philadelphia, is \$400,000. The fire originated in the National Theater, Chestnut street. Nearly an entire square was consumed, among which were the National Theater, Chinese Museum, Waverly House, Bell Tavern, seven large dwellings, and about 25 first class stores. The National Theater is supposed to have been set on fire by some person.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Another Terrible Railroad Accident.—The down train of cars from Pottsville, came in collision, last night, with the up train from Philadelphia, when both were at full speed, near Phoenixville. The cars were completely smashed, so terrible was the collision, the locomotives being thrown off the track and each train wedged into the other, producing great destruction. One car was literally smashed. Three passengers were instantly killed, and some thirty or forty badly wounded, a number, it is feared, fatally. The collision is the result of carelessness.

METHODIST PREACHERS' SALARIES.—According to the regulations of the Methodist Church South, single men are now allowed \$150, married \$300, besides family and traveling expenses for children under seven years of age, \$25; over seven and under sixteen, \$40.

In San Francisco, at the theater, Mr. Hubert had an inconvenient seat, and wished to take a chair on which Mr. Hunt's leg rested. The latter objected, and words ensuing, Mr. Hubert said, "that's enough," and took his seat again. Soon after, Mr. Hubert finding his seat very uncomfortable, gently took the chair from under Hunt's leg and placed the chair he had vacated before Mr. Hunt, who kicked it away, and subsequently struck at Mr. Hubert, which the latter resented. A challenge was the consequence—dueling pistols—ten paces, and Mr. Hunt killed.

Jacob Strachan, of Illinois, has a farm of ten thousand acres, and has upon it this year 2,300 acres of corn, which will probably yield him 92,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked, but cut up and given to them, stalks and all. He owns another farm six miles long and four broad. He paid last year \$10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has large tracts of unimproved lands.

SAWS, 11 and 12 inch Mully and Sash; also, plain and hook toothed Cross-cut, at HOOD'S.